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Math 110 Sect[...]

Midterm 2   Name
November 02, 2004
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All solutions are to be presented on the exam paper in the space provided. Each question is worth two (2) marks. A disorganized or messy solution will result in a mark of zero for that question. *There are nine (9) questions in total on five (5) pages.* Time for the exam is **80 minutes.**

(1) Compute the following. 1 mark each.
    (a) $\tan(\frac{3\pi}{4})$

$= -1$

    (b) $\cos(3\pi)$

$= -1$

    (c) $\sec(-\frac{\pi}{6})$ $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

    (d) $\sin(\frac{19\pi}{6})$ $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(2) Find the solution sets for the following. 1 mark each.
    (a) $x^2 - 4 > 0$

$(x+2)(x-2) > 0$

$\{(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)\}$
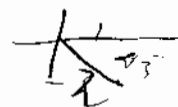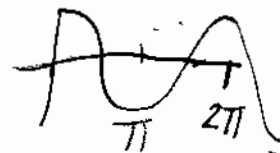
    (b) $\log_2(3-x) = 1$

$2^1 = 3 - x$

$2 = 3 - x$

$-1 = -x$

$\boxed{x = 1}$

(c) $\sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ for $x \in [-2\pi, 2\pi]$

$$\left\{ \ldots -\frac{11}{4} , \frac{\pi}{4} \ldots \right\}$$

(d) $\cos(2x) = 1$ for $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

(3) Compute the following limits. If the limit does not exist, explain why. 2 marks each.

(a) $\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x - 1}$

$$= \frac{x}{x - 1}$$

.DNE

As $x \to 1^-$, $f(x) \to \infty$

(b) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x + 1} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} \right)$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x + 1)(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})} \to \infty$$

(c) $\lim_{x \to 0^-} \log_4(-x)$

(d) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|}$

There is No Limit as $x \to 0$

$\frac{x}{-x} = -1$

$\frac{x}{x} = 1$ as the left and right are not continuous

$\frac{1}{2}, 4$

(4) Use the limit definition of a derivative to find
$f'(x)$ when $f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x}$. 4 marks.

$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2-(x+h)} - \frac{1}{2-x}}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h(2-x-h)} - \frac{1}{h(2-x)}$

$= \frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$

(5) Compute the derivatives of the following functions. 2 marks each.

(a) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x + 1$

$6x^2 - 6 + 0$

$= 6x^2 - 6 = 6(x^2 - 1)$

(b) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{e^x}$

$\frac{2x(e^x) - e^x(x^2 + 1)}{(e^x)^2}$

$= \frac{2x - (x^2 + 1)}{e^x}$

(c) $f(x) = (x^8 + 4x^2 - 1)(e^x)$

$(8x^7 + 8x)e^x + (x^8 + 4x^2 - 1)(e^x) = e^x(x^8 + 8x^7 + 4x^2 + 8x - 1)$

(6) Prove that $\frac{d}{dx}(cx) = c$, c a constant directly from the limit definition of the derivative. 4 marks and a deep sense of satisfaction.

$\lim\limits_{h \to c} \dfrac{f((x+h)) - f(x)}{h}$

$\lim\limits_{h \to c} \quad c \, \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \cdot \dfrac{(x+h)+f(x)}{(x+h)+f(x)}$

$\lim\limits_{h \to c} \quad c \, \dfrac{x+h^2 - x}{h \cdot x+h x} \qquad = \quad c+h$

$= c + 0 = c$

(7) Find the equation of the tangent line to $f(x) = x^2 + 3^x$ at $x = 1$.
$y = 4$
4 marks.

$f'(x) = 2x + (\ln 3)^x$

$m = 2 + \ln 3$

$\boxed{Y - 4 = (2 + \ln 3)x - 1}$

(8) Let $f(1) = 2$ and $f'(1) = 3$ Evaluate the following. 2 marks each.
(a) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)\Big|_{x=1}$.

$\dfrac{f'(x)x - 1(f(x))}{x^2} \quad = \quad \dfrac{2 - 3}{1}$

$= \; -1$

(b) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2 f(x)\right)\big|_{x=1}$

$$2x\left(f(x)\right) + x^2 f'(x) = 2 + 3 = 5$$

(9) Where is the following function continuous? Analyze any discontinuities and classify as a removeable, jump, or infinite discontinuity. Sketch the graph of this function. 6 marks.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} & \text{if } x < 1 \\ x^2 & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$ has a removable discontinuity $\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)}$

$f(x)$ has a jump at $x=1$ for a discontinuity.